

Joseph Stacy Murdock  
Frontiersman

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and dreary as had been the previous one.

Winter 1860-1

Now they numbered some 200 souls and had their regular meetings schools, dances and theatres to instruct and amuse themselves through the long winter months. A man named John M. Young was the first school teacher and of course the meeting house was the school room and the seats were very rough benches or stools and desks fastened to the wall.

In 1861 Joseph S. Murdock was ordained a Bishop by Brigham Young and sent here to organize a ward and take charge of it. He came early in that year and chose as his counselors John W. Witt and Thomas Rasband; and Henry Hamilton as ward clerk.

More new settlers came that spring and people began to build outside the fort so they could have gardens. That year Ephram Smith and Wm P. Reynolds erected a chopper run by horse power to chop wheat for those who could not go to Provo to mill. This was a great help to those who had been grinding their wheat in coffee mills.

The first bridge over the Provo river was built in 1861 it was located six miles north of Heber on the road to Salt Lake City. A Wagon road was also made through Provo Canyon and toll was charged so much for wagons, cattle, horses or sheep passing over the road.

In 1861 a Cooperative shepherd was organized, John M. Murdock being the chief promoter of the enterprize and he also cared for the sheep during the summer months. In later years he took the sheep far enough south to winter out without being fed hay. This proved a great benefit to the community as most of them kept a few sheep to furnish wool to be spun and woven into cloth called jeans, when mixed with cotton yarn for warp in the weaving and this kind of cloth was worn by everybody in

chs. Stacy Murdock



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those days. There was much labor required in getting this kind of cloth made. Even after the wool was sheared from the sheep it had to be washed and scoured, carded by hand into rolls then spun into yarn before it was sent to the weaver. Practically all this work was done by the women folks and for coloring Tag Alder, Rabbit brush, and Indigo were used to make variety.

Wm. Aird was the first community weaver, but people had to furnish cotton yarn to go with the woolen yarn. Shoes in those days were very hard to get, many used moccasins made from buckskin also buckskin breeches. About 1872 a Tannery was built.

All had log houses with dirt roofs and floors an open fireplace in one end and a chimney, a few pots and pans and a bake skillet to bake the bread in. Stools or benches were made by splitting wide sticks and smoothing them with an axe and boring holes to put the legs in. Tables in much the same way. Of course as soon as they could get sawed boards the rough things were cast aside.

Up to the years 1860 emigrants coming to Utah usually had to furnish their own ox team and wagon with which to cross the plains from the Missouri river to Utah. But from that time till the railroad came into Utah men and teams were sent back from Utah each year to bring the emigrants across the plains. As many as 500 men and teams have been sent in one year, nearly all ox teams with four yoke of oxen on each wagon. These teams with four yoke of oxen on each wagon. These teams were made up by practically the whole people. One man furnishing an ox or a yoke of oxen until four yoke were got together and some man would furnish the wagon and some man was called to drive the team. It took about 5 months to make the journey there and back. In 1861 three men and teams were sent from Heber, the men were



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Jesse Bond, Elisha, Thomas, and Geo. Carlile. These men were called by the Bishop as a mission.

In 1861 John Young a brother of Pres. Young came to Heber. and organized the High Priests quorum with Elisha Averett. as President in 1862 he moved away and John M. Murdock was appointed, he chose as counselors Thomas Todd, and John Jordan, Wm. Aird clerk of the quorum. A few new settlers kept coming and a few became discouraged and moved away on account of the early frost and the long cold winters. So there was not very much increase in the population. Of course there were many hardships and trials that had to be endured by those who remained in making new homes in a new valley where the summers were short and the winters long and roads, bridges, fences and ditches all had to be made.

The winter of 1861 was an extra long one, the snowfell to the depth of nearly 4 feet right in the valley. John Crook in his notes says several men went from here on snow shoes to the April Conference that year and the first plowing done in the valley that year was on the 4th day of May 1862. The Provo river was higher than it has ever been since and the new road that had been made the year before was mostly washed out by the high water in the river that year.

The bill was passed by the Utah Legislature creating or organizing Wasatch County in January 1862, so I was informed by Secretary of State M.H. Welling in Sept. 1929. Our County records state that John W. Witt having been authorized called a special meeting in Heber on Feb. 22nd 1862, and proceeded to appoint the different officers required in a County organization. As Select men Thomas Todd, James Duke and John H. Van Wagoner; as Assessor and Collector John Harvey; As Sherriff, Snelling M.



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Johnson; as County Clerk Charles Shelton; As Treasurer John M. Murdock; As Surveyor, John Sessions; as Prosecuting Attorney, C. N. Carroll, and as Superintendent of schools, Thomas H. Giles. The Probate Judge who was John W. Witt then divided the County into 2 Precincts No. 1 and 2, all the County east of the Provo river was designated as Precinct No. one and all west of the river as Precinct No. two. As Justice of the Peace in Precinct No. one Thomas Rasband with Zemira Palmer as Constable; Norton Jacobs Justice in Precinct No. two and Sidney <sup>Hyrum</sup> Epperson as Constable. In March 1862 Henry McMullin Sen. was appointed road supervisor for Wasatch County and Thomas Todd and John Duke as Fence view-  
ers for Predinct No. one and Jeremiah Robey and John Faucett for Precinct No. two. The Judge's pay at that time was \$3.00 per day the clerk got \$2.00 and the Select men \$1.50.

The spring being so late and the water in the rivers so high made it quite late when the teams got started back to the Missouri river after emigrants. Three teams were sent from Heber, John Turner, Calvin, Henry and Jacob Baum were the teamsters.

Early in 1862 John H. Van Wagoner finished building a grist mill at Snake Creek lower settlement but it had no way of separating the smut from the wheat so the flour made was very dark, but people were glad to get it and while the river was so high that teams could not cross, Henry McMullin built a boat and arranged it so grists could ~~be~~ be sent and brought back in the boat, men helping on the otherside. He also built the first sawmill in the valley, Wm. M. Wall and James Adams were the owners, It was in Center Creek Canyon.

The spring being late made the harvest late also, but the wheat matured before the frost came. The roads being washed out



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so badly, made it very bad going to Provo with a wagon and team. Never the less a few more people kept coming here to make homes. Several emigrant families came that fall among which were Uncle Thomas Giles and family. The Lindsay and Montgomery families, Mark Jeffs and his father also. All to make their homes here.

From the time the meeting house was built meetings were held regularly on Sunday's and were generally well attended. All were members of the church and had full faith in the Gospel and in their leader Brigham Young. So they enjoyed meeting together on Sundays in meetings and also in their dances and theatres. A Theatrical company was organized probably in 1860 of local men and women who put on very good plays to amuse the people often, especially in the winter season. John Crook, James Duke, C.N. Carroll and John Galligher were leaders in that line also John Jordan.

John Crook was the first Choir leader and he held that position for many years, and Thomas H. Giles was the first Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Deacons in those days chopped the wood and made the fires in the meeting house and that took real work in the winter months. The fireplaces in each end of the building were large and it took several armsful of wood in each fireplace to keep the house warm during meeting time, also for Sunday school which was then held in the afternoon, and the meetings in the forenoon.

According to our County records the assessed valuation of the property in this county for 1863 was \$53,572.00 which shows that we have made a wonderful increase in that line. Quite a number of our citizens are worth more than that alone and are still striving to get more.



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From the County records we learn that in 1863 Wm. M. Wall applied to the Probate Court for a grant to use Round Valley as a herd ground for cattle and horses and the privilege was granted. Just about that time a number of others applied for and were given the privilege of using Strawberry and other parts of the county for grazing purposes. At that time Wasatch County extended to the line between Colorado and Utah.

That <sup>1863</sup> year more teams were sent back after emigrants but we are not sure as to who the men were who went back but we think Wm Cummings and Thomas Gallagher and one or two others went that year and as usual the teams were made up by quite a number of people furnishing part of the teams. People generally were very willing to help.

<sup>1863?</sup> By this time most of the people had got floors in their houses and a few began to get shingles on the roofs of the houses. A man named David Stevenson made shingles by hand which was a slow process. People were anxious to discard the dirt roofs as soon as possible.

As people began to feel more safe they from Indian attacks they began to move outside the city limits. A number of families had settled on Center Creek as early as 1860. Also quite a number at Charleston and a few on Daniel's creek. There were also two settlements formed across the Provo river called the upper and lower settlements on Snake Creek. But at the time of the the Blackhawk war in 1866 they moved together and called the new town Midway.

In 1863 the spring came earlier and crops that year were good and they were mostly harvested in August that year. Nearly a month earlier than the year before. However they still had a hard time to get their grain threshed with the kind of machines



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that they then had. Wm. P. Reynolds had brought another machine but it was no better than the other one. The grain still had to be seperated by hand with a fanning mill. Grain often had to stand in the stack all winter as they could not thresh when the deep snow came.

<sup>1857-8</sup>  
The Johnston Army that came to Utah and made their camp at Fairfield in Utah county up to 1861 when the Civil war broke out they were disbanded and most of them hurried back to the states to take part in the war. Most of their wagons were left in Utah and sold very cheap and many of the people here were supplied with these government wagons they were heavy and strong and all right for canyon work with ox teams.

Some of the soldiers on their way to the States with teams came up Provo Canyon and passed through Heber and while in Heber they buried the body of a woman in a shallow grave near where the Jeffs Hotel now stands. It was supposed they had killed her to get rid of her in their mad rush to get back to take a <sup>part</sup> in the war. Quite a number of young women were ruined by the soldiers while they remained in the Territory. Of course in other ways the people of Utah were benefitted in a temporal sense.

The Year 1864 an average one for crops of all kinds. The Indians although visiting quite often in the summers were peaceable and friendly. Of course some stock on the hills went missing at times and people had good reason to believe the Indians took them.

The men called to go back after emigrants that year as far as we can learn were, George T. Giles. Isac Baum, John Muir and Oscar Wood. A few more new settlers kept coming each year so we kept gaining somewhat in population as the years went by. About



<sup>1864</sup>  
 this time horses and mules began to be used as teams although very few of the horses weighed more than a thousand pounds. Very little coal had been used here up to this time, as wood was plentiful, some of it hard wood like oak, maple and mahogany, it was 35 miles to Coalville where coal could be got. About this time also quite a number of people sent back east for cooking stoves by men who went back on purpose with teams to bring freight of all kinds for themselves and others. They got tired of the bake skillet and fire-place. Jesse Bond, Thomas Nicol and James Shanks were men who went back after freight. It was several years however after this before either horse teams or cooking stoves came into general use here.

A wagon with a spring seat in it was quite a novelty and up to that time light spring wagons and carriages were seldom seen in this section of the country. There were probably a few of these in or near Salt Lake City.

The first stone house was built in Heber in 1863 or 1864. It was built by John Hamilton, John W. Witt built one soon after and it is still standing. In 1864 work was begun on 2 stone school houses called the upper and lower school houses. The upper one stood where the First Ward meeting house now stands. It was finished in 1865 and was used for years, as a meeting house, as well as a school house. The lower schoolhouse was built just South of C.W. <sup>John Wesley</sup> Witts and school was kept in it for many years also. Finally it was taken down.

(To make a little money or store pay people about this time began to haul Tan bark, firewood, Flagstones and other things to Salt Lake City but it took four days with ox teams to make the round trip. John Crook and Wm. Forman owned the Lake Creek



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quarry and furnished dimension stones of all kinds to Salt Lake City for many years, before cement came into use in Utah.

In 1865 President Brigham and party visited Heber for the second time he had visited here in 1863 and he always had timely counsel to impart to the people. When the people learned of Pres. Young's coming everybody turned out a day or two before to fix up the bridges and through all the stones out of the roadway and white washed their log cabins. His visits was the cause of much work being done on the roads. Of course at that time every man between the ages of 18 to 50 were required by law to pay a poll tax of two days work on the roads each year but roads were still bad.

In the spring of 1865 Charles Shelton was called on a mission to Canada. He is said to be the first missionary from this county.

<sup>1865</sup>  
That year also Moses Cluff built a Carding Machine building near the gate that opened into the big field, and that machine proved a wonderful help to the people who had been carding the wool into rolls by hand for so many years. Which was a very slow and tedious process.

Quite a number of new settlers had made homes in Round valley and they named it Wallsburg after Wm. M. Wall. Quite a number also had settled down at the lower end of the valley and they named their little town Charleston after Charles Shelton who is said to have built the first house there. Men and teams were sent back after emigrants but we do not know their names. Much work was done on the Provo canyon and other canyon roads and also the road toward Salt Lake City.

There has been a question as to who represented this county first in the Utah Legislature and a letter of inquiry was sent



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to the Secretary of the State of Utah some 3 weeks ago and no answer has been received. John Crook claims that Joseph S. Murdock was the first. Others claim to know that Wm. M. Wall was our first Representative.

Up to this time and on to 1870 there was no regular government mail route to this county. Mail however was brought probably twice a week in the summer time from Wm. H. Kimball's ranch to Heber and Isaac O. Wall carried it on horseback. No mail at all in the winter.

It was in the fall of 1865 that the Blackhawk war started in Sanpete county. It has been said that a drunken man pulled an Indian off his horse and that it was the cause of the Indians going on the warpath. This Indian was the son of <sup>Arapene</sup> Arrapenn a chief who had just died and it made the Indians mad and was made a pretext for starting a war in which 70 white people were killed. A chief named Blackhawk was their leader in the war.

However in the spring of 1866 a larger number of teams and men were sent after emigrants that year. Robert S. Duke, Joseph Moulton., Orson Hicken, J.A. Fraughton, Ross Boren, Geo. M. Giles, and Martin Oades all went that year we believe.

The Indians started early in the spring to make raids in Sanpete and Sevier counties and killed several men. The settlers in turn organized in companies and followed and killed some Indians and then the war was on in earnest. The territorial Militia were called out to go to Sanpete and Sevier to help the people to defend themselves and their stock and if possible stop the war. Knowing that this valley was near the Indian Reservation and that the Indians would be sure to make raids on our stock, Colonel Robert T. Burton and David J. Ross were sent here to Organize, May 26, 1866, and enroll all the available men in



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this valley into companies with all the officers necessary to put them in a shape to protect themselves and their animals. After Colonel Burton had appointed all the necessary officers and given them their authority to act he called the men together in a hollow square and said now you are organized on a war footing do your best to defend yourselves and your stock. Burton was sent here by Daniel H. Wells who was at the head of the Territorial Militia. An appeal had been made to the United States Army to quell this uprising by General Wells but he was told the Territorial Militia would have to defend the people. John W. Witt was appointed Major of all the Militia in the county, and Charles Wilcken, Adjutant, Wm. M. Wall Captain of Cavalry company, A. Major of Infantry, John Hamilton and John Crook Adjutant. Thomas Todd Captain of Company B.; Infantry, The Silver grey company with John Gallagher Captain and Wm. P. Reynolds Adjutant. The Midway cavalry company with Sidney <sup>Hurum</sup> Epperson Captain, and the Infantry company with Ira Jacob as captain.

The Center and Wallsbury people were ordered to move to Heber and the Charleston people to move to Midway the new location of the 2 Snake Creek settlements. This was kept up for 2 years, and until the war was over. On the 27th of May 1866 a company of 24 men under Captain Wm M. Wall with 3 wagons loaded with supplies started for the Reservation. They also took about a hundred head of beef cattle as a present from President Young to be given to the Indians as a peace offering if they would accept them and stop the war. But if not, to give them the cattle anyway and tell them the Mormons wanted peace and did not want to kill any of the Indians but be good friends. Perhaps a few extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Joseph McDonald who was one of the men who went as a reunion of the Indian War Veterans held in Turners Hall in 1908 will explain the situation at that time. He said he was one of the men who went with Captain Wall to deliver those cattle to the Indians and they arrived at the Agency Block houses on the west fork of the Duchesne river all right and found 2 or 3 government men



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there but very few Indians mostly squaws. Blackhawk and his warriors were farther south. An Indian runner was sent to tell him that Captain Wall and his men had brought a herd of cattle as a present from Pres. Young with his best wishes and that he hoped the Indians would accept them and make peace and all be good friends again. Chief Tabby who had always been friendly and peaceable had been persuaded by the other Indians that they had been greatly wronged and he told Captain Wall when he came into the Agency that he was mad and that he thought it would be good for blood to run and that it was going to run when his Indians came in and he warned them to prepare for trouble. Bro. Mdonald said when captain Wall told them what Tabby had said they went to work to prepare to defend themselves as quickly as possible and that it was wonderful what a few men could do to protect their lives in a very short time. In a short time they had posts set and all their horses tied to the. A well was dug close by so they could get water and with a large augur they bored port holes in one side of the block house so they could shoot through them if needs to be defend themselves. Then they built a strong corral around the cattle close by so that the Indians could not take them by force. This condition lasted some 3 days. They learned too that the Indians had taken all their squaws and papooses back in the hills ou of the way. Then one morning we saw the Indians moving in among the cedars and finally they came to a standstill. Chief Tabby then sent an Indian to tell us he was coming quickly with ten or twelve Indians and that he could not stop them from shooting until we were all killed. We told him to tell Tabby we were ready and if they came to fight we would shoot them. There were 275 Indians close by and they circled around the Agents cabin a few feet away. Tabby got off his horse and went into that cabin. While he was in there and Indian shouted and all the Indians ran into the cedars again, Captain <sup>Wall</sup> then said I'll go to the other cabin and talk to Tabby and don't any of you go outwhile I am gone and don't let any Indians in here. He talked for 3 hours with Tabby and agreed to meet him again next morning to deciede whether



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it was to be peace or war.

Next Morning Tabby brought some Indians with him and Captain Wall talked with them nearly all day. Finally Tabby said he would make peace if we would kill a man in Sanpete named Sloan, Wall, of course would not agree to this and after some more talk he agreed to take the cattle and make peace as far as he was concerned. That evening it was my turn to stand guard and the Indians began to shout and yell as they stood around their camp fire and all seemed to be very much excited. I reported to Captain Wall that they surely intended to kill us. When <sup>chief</sup> Tabby heard this he went to their camp fire and said what's the matter with you Indians you know I have made peace with the Mormons, stop your shouting. Tabby told us in going home to keep right in the wagon road and go as quickly as possible as he was afraid his Indians might shoot us as he could hardly restrain them right there. <sup>when</sup> Then we got home we learned that the people had come alarmed on account of our long absence. A company had been formed and were ready to start out for us as agreed on before we left Heber if we did not return in a reasonable time we had been gone 12 days. Our men at that time risked their lives but all proved brave and true. Colonel Head, Indian-Agent, went out with us and he rather encouraged the Indians in not taking the cattle as a present from Brigham Young and even tried to buy the cattle for the government and let him give them to the Indians but Captain Wall said no Sir you can't buy them they are Mormon cattle and if they eat them they will eat Mormon beef.

Another thing that caused anxiety in the minds of the people in Heber while these men were gone is this. On their way out they had stopped to eat in Strawberry valley and had tied their horses with the saddles on them to trees, and their guns fastened to the saddles. One horse tried to roll over and the gun on its saddle was discharged the the bullet killed one horse, and wounded another in the shoulder, so it could not be used. So it was turned loose and in a day or two came to Heber in that condition. Not knowing how it happened some thought we had surely been attacked by the Indians and



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may be all killed as the horse came home alone and it was known to be John Acomb's horse that was known to nearly everybody.

The names of those men deserve to be remembered they are: Wm. M. Wall, Joseph McDonald, John McDonald, John J. Cummings, George Carlile, Wm. B. Sessions, Hiram Oakes, Joseph McCarroll, George Bonner, Nymphus Murdock, Wm. Forman, Stanley Davis, Stephen Taylor, Partick Carroll, Alma Huntington, Wm. Giles Jr., Ephriam Van Wagoner, Edwin Brunson, Jed. Robey, Zeke Bates, Emmanuel Richman, James Carlile, John Acomb, and Stephen Moore. <sup>24</sup> As teamsters B.A. Norris William Carroll and Isaac O. Wall. Indian Agent Head also went and came back with them.

Chief Tabby probably did what he could to restrain the Indians but the young Indian warriors all preferred to follow Blackhawk and they kept on stealing and killing for 2 years.

[Another expedition was sent out with supplies for the Indians in July 1866. They delivered flour, bacon, sugar, and other things. Saw very few Indians and had no trouble. They were gone 8 days, John Hamilton was in charge. It was while this company was gone that Thomas Hundley's oxen and a cow were taken out of his corral in Heber by Indians. These Indians had come over the ridge from the Reservation the day before and our Scouts had seen their horse <sup>tracks</sup> and came to Heber and so reported even before the Indians had really stolen the cattle and men were under orders to go out in parties of 4 men and to start so they could get into the hills before day light and if possible capture the Indians. Knowing their purpose was to steal and perhaps kill somebody. While our men were preparing that evening the Indians came right into Heber and drove off Hundley's oxen and cow. They men went out as ordered on horseback and one of the parties struck the trail of the Indians driving the cattle. Andrew Ross, Joseph Parker, Isaac Cummings and Bidney Carter were the men and they followed the trail right over the ridge and away down on the Duchesne river. They saw smoke and saw an Indian



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sitting on the cow which had been killed and they shot him dead two other Indians started to run and they wounded one but both got away. Our men then took the horse the Indians had ridden and the oxen and got back towards home knowing that more Indians were not far off. Thos. Hundley was in one of the parties, ordered out and was very much surprized to see his oxen brought up from the Duchense by these men.

John Hamilton was Major of the Infantry Companies and John Crook was Adjutant and he it was, who write practically all the Rolls of officers and men from the original copies. Also all the information we have with regard to these expeditions and the Indian troubles in early days, in this valley.

Wm  
Ed M. Wall was a favorite leader with his men in those expeditions, and he was also respected by the Indians as a brave man. While the Cavalry did most of the far off expedition work the Infantry did most of the guarding building Stockades and CC.

Men were not allowed to go into the canyons without being in companies of ten or more and one placed on guard. When ever it was necessary to call the men together the Drum was being beat was the signal for all to gather on the public square which was then on John W. Witts block. There is where they met to drill also at times and get instructions. Men were required to stand guard quite often and were liable to be called way from home anytime. Those were days of dread and anxiety for women perhaps even more than the men, knowing that their husbands and sons were continually exposed to danger. Reports were coming here every few days of men being killed by the Indians in Sanpete or Sevier counties and stock being run off.

Bishop Joseph S. <sup>Stacy</sup> Murdock is entitled to much credit for the work he did at that time. He was well, and favorably known among the Indians an account of his having raised an Indian girl and married her. He used every influence in his power to get in touch with the Indians and to persuade them to make peace and stop their stealing and killing the Mormons who were really their best friends. In 1867 he managed in some way to get in tough with Tabby and a



few of the smaller chiefs and invited them to come to Heber and bring their squaws and papooses with them and Tabby, Douglas, Tokawaner, and some the other Indians came and brought the squaws and papooses.

An ox was killed divided among them and a big <sup>feast</sup> fest prepared in a bowery built on the lot owned by Elizabeth Carroll later. They all seemed to enjoy the feast and went back to the reservation feeling good and carrying a part of the beef also, flour, bacon and other good things with them. And it is believed that had a good influence with them and other Indians and made them more friendly with the people in this valley at least. As few if any raids were made on this after that.

It had always been the policy of Pres. Brigham Young, better feed the Indians than fight them. However there were 70 white persons killed during that war, and probably more than that number of the Indians.

There is <sup>another</sup> nother incident in connection with this war that should be put on record as related by Al. Huntington himself to the writer.

Quite early in the spring of 1866 he said Pres. Young asked him as an Indian interpreter to go out alone to the Indian Agency on the Reservation and if possible prevail on Blackhawk to stop stealing and killing and make peace and tell him Brigham had sent him to try to stop blood from being shed and he told him he would promise him that the Indians would not harm him. So he went alone to the Agency and the Indians were surprized to see a man come alone right in amongst them. Blackhawk and most of his warriors were not there but those that were there were very mad and gathered about him in a threatning manner. He delivered his message but it was no use they were all mad. He said he sat down and cocked his 2 pistols and stopped trying to talk. Just then a runner had brought word that Sanpitch a chief had been killed by the whites and his squaw came up shouting "kill the Mormon quick" I want to eat his heart while it is warm". They were all excited and he expected them to kill him every minute but Brigham had promised the Indians would not harm him.



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Finally Sowiette an old blind chief stepped into the circle and said "you Indians ought to be ashamed you are like coyotes gathered around a sheep ready to eat it up. This is a brave man he come here all along to tell us Brigham don't want to kill Indians he wants peace and you all know he is our friend". The Indians slunk off one by one said 'Al. Huntington and I got away as quickly as possible, and here I am. He told me this story in Joseph <sup>Stacy</sup> Murdock's dooryard in Heber. There were others present at that time.

Quite early in the spring of 1866 he said Pres. Young asked

There were no teams sent after emigrants in 1867. But a number of men and teams were called to haul granite blocks from Little Cottonwood quarry to the Salt Lake Temple block. This was in October of that year. It took 2 days with ox teams to get a load going and coming.

In the summer of 1867 Joseph Murdock was called on a mission to go down in Southern Utah to try to raise cotton and John W. Witt acted as Bishop for some <sup>Time</sup> years.

The Heber <sup>grist</sup> mill was built in the summer of 1865 by H. T. Burton and Brigham Young Jr. was a great improvement on the Snake Creek mill and was much more convenient for a majority of the people.

In December near Christman time Abram Hatch and family arrived in Heber, he had been ordained a Bishop and was sent here by Pres. Young to take the place of Joseph <sup>Stacy</sup> Murdock. It happened to be a very cold rainy time just then and 3 men went to help them through Provo Canyon they were: Wm. Averett, Robert Lindsay, and Orson Hicken. Bishop Hatch after looking around some chose Thomas H. Giles and Henry S. Alexander as his counselors. The summer after his arrival he built a very good stone house on Main street and kept a store in part of his residence. A number had kept small stores before this time. There was John W. Witt. Carter or Millers store, Jacob Harris, Alonzo Hyde and Mark Jeff and all except Mark Jeffs<sup>+</sup> quit the business soon after. Bishop Hatch started, but Mark Jeffs and Bishop Hatch were competitors in a







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business way up to Bishop Hatch's death in 1911.

In the spring of 1868 men and teams were called on to go back after emigrants to Laramie or North Platte the U. P. railroad was then built that far on the way towards Utah. The emigrants came to the end of the road. Wm. Moulton, Willard Carroll, B.A. Norris and Wm. Lindsay were called to drive the teams and Emmanuel Richman, Brigham Hamilton and John Van Wagoner from Midway, George Noakes from Charleston. They went back in Captain John Holman's train which was the last church train to cross the plains to Utah. This was also a grasshopper year the grasshoppers had come and laid their eggs the fall before and in 1868 they hatched out by millions and eat up all the grain sown that year. The railroad had been surveyed right through to Ogden, and Brigham contracted to build 100 miles of the road and let subcontracts to others. There was a big prize offered to the railroad company that completed their road to Ogden first. The Central Pacific were building from California and both were anxious to win the prize, and were willing to pay good wages or let good contracts. So practically all the men from Heber went to work on the railroad to earn means to buy their bread and other things seeing that they could not raise crops on account of the hoppers. Uncle John Hargrey took a contract of several miles in Echo Canyon and most of the Heber men worked on it. They were glad to find work to <sup>earn</sup> means that year. Many of the men worked till winter set in, men with a team were paid \$10.00 per day in October and November working for the company at the head of Echo Canyon. Here is a little song one of the men composed that was often sung by the men in their camps around the camp fires.

At the head of great Echo the railroad's begun  
And the Mormons are cutting and grading like fun.  
They say they'll stick to it untill it's complete,  
Their friends and relations they long for to meet.

Chorus.

Hooray, Hurrah for the railroad's begun,  
Three cheers for our contractor his manes's Brigham Young.  
Hooray, Hurrah we're honest and true.  
And if we stick to it it's bound to go through.



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II.

Now there's Colonel Reed he's a gentleman too, he knows very well what the Mormons can do. He knows in their work their happy and gay, and are just the right boys for to build a railway. Although wages were high at that time other things were high also flour was \$10 per hundred lbs., matches 25cents a box, calico 75 cents per yard, sugar 25 cents per lb., and other things in proportion. When the railroad did get through things were a little cheaper but not much for some years. Farmers that had any hay to sell could get from 75 to \$100 per ton delivered at Echo Canyon along about Christmas. John Crook did manage to raise a little wheat that year. The Union Pacific railway won the prize by getting their road completed to Ogden early in 1869. Then kept building farther west and the two railroads met at the Promontory at the North end of Utah Inland sea. Joseph S. Murdock, who had been our Representative to the Utah Legislature having moved away, Abram Hatch was elected to take his place. When he was our Representative a movement was put on foot to change the boundaries of Wasatch County on the South and on the North. The Ontario Mine had been discovered and some other mines and the Summit County people asked that their County be extended South to Provo river, at the Hailstone ranch, so as to take in all that range of mountains. And Utah County asked their North boundary changed to give more range for the stock from the North fork of Provo river up to Deer Creek. Each county had gathered considerable strength in support of their claims and of course representative Hatch fought against Both changes, but his arguments seemed of no avail. Finally he got the floor again and said, "Gentlemen, it seems my protests are all in vain, but we of Wasatch County, will have the satisfaction of being in a similar condition to the Savior, who was crucified between two thieves." This little speech won the day and the boundaries were not changed. If they had been we would not have the Park Utah Mine in our County, that is such a great help in many ways.

About 1870, Bishop Hatch, also became Probate Judge of Wasatch County, and held that office many years. He was a very strong advocate for improvements of





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(27)

all kinds that were for the building and betterment of the community, he urged the people to build better and more convenient homes. To make better roads and get better teams and wagons, and he especially favored better schools for the children. A canal from the Provo river had been talked of before he came, but little had been done towards building it. He had bought the grist mill, built by Burton and Young, and he had the canal surveyed high enough to bring the water into the Mill pond, and he agreed to help build the canal for the use he would get of it for the Mill, and of course everybody was urged to help on the canal, which has been a great benefit to the citizens of Heber and vicinity, while Bishop Hatch was in the Legislature, he introduced the bill that gave us free schools and also the bill giving the franchise to women. He also set a good example in planting fruit trees and shade trees. However, John Crook, Fred Giles, and James Shanks, had planted fruit trees before Bishop Hatch came. <sup>Henry</sup> William Chatwin and M. J. Shelton were the chief school teachers in those early years.

Early in 1871, we got our first semi-weekly mail service. It was carried from Provo to Echo by way of Kamas passing through Heber twice each week. Joseph S. Murdock had returned to Heber and he had the first contract on that line for some years. Just before Bishop Hatch went to the Legislature, he appointed four men one in each quarter of Heber to have special care over their part of the town, their names were Elisha Jones, sr., Thomas Rasband, Thomas Hicken, sr., and Wm. Forman. They were merely expected to help while Bishop Hatch was absent.

About 1874, the Government had all the tillable land in the valley surveyed in to quarter sections and all the land was required to be entered in the Land Office in Salt Lake City, as Homesteads. This caused quite a stir amongst the old settlers as they had taken up their land in ten and twenty acres plots and paid the surveyors fees. Now some one had to enter the land in Homesteads of 160 acres each, and then he owned in the Homestead.

About in 1872, or 1873, the Social Hall was built on Main Street, where the Dixon Taylor store now stands, and it was used for Meetings, Sunday Schools,



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President talks about the war with Mexico, and about the relations between the United States and Great Britain. He also talks about the economy, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of money that the Treasury has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Treasury, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated January 15, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of ships that the Navy has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Navy, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War to the President, dated January 20, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of soldiers that the War has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the War, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the President, dated January 25, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of land that the Interior has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Interior, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the President, dated January 30, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the State at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of people that the State has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the State, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Education to the President, dated February 5, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Education at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of schools that the Education has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Education, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

8. The eighth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Agriculture to the President, dated February 10, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Agriculture at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of crops that the Agriculture has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Agriculture, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

9. The ninth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Commerce to the President, dated February 15, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Commerce at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of ships that the Commerce has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Commerce, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.

10. The tenth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Finance to the President, dated February 20, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Finance at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of money that the Finance has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the progress of the Finance, and about the progress of the country. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very well organized. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting letters that I have ever read.



was built by subscription and 30.00 was a share, it paid no dividends. The Wasatch Stake was organized by John Taylor and Franklin D. Richards, July 15th 1877, with Abram Hatch as President and T. H. Giles and H.S. Alexander as counselors. Charles Shelton, Stake Clerk. The High Councillors chosen were: Joseph S. Murdock, John W. Witt, Isaac Baum, John Muir, James J. Howe, John McDonald, Gustavus Johnson, Henry McMullin Sen, George W. Brown, Attawall Wootton, Henry Clegg, and Daniel Bigelow.

Heber was divided into 2 wards all east of main St. was called the East ward and all west of Main st. the West ward. Thomas Rasband was ordained a Bishop of the West ward, he chose John Crook and George T. Giles as his counselors. Thomas Rasband to preside over the Priests and Wm Forman to act as Agent for Bishop Hunter then presiding Bishop of the church. J. Heber Moulton President of the Deacons, David Van Wagoner Bishop of Midway, John Watkins and Alva Alexander counselors, N.C. Murdock Bishop of Charleston, Enoch Richins and Edward Buys counselors. Wm E. Nuttall Bishop of Wallsburg. J.C. Parcell and Francis Kirby Counselors. Benjamin Cluff Bishop of Center. John Harvey and John Baird counselors. Emma Brown Stake President of the Relief Society, Mary Daybell and Sarah Alexander counselors, John Moon as Presiding Elder at Woodland or Bench Creek. The ashley country was then included in the Wasatch Stake and Pres. Hatch in company, with some of the Apostles visited them at times during the summer months each year until they became a Stake. Midway, Charleston, Wallsburg and Center had presiding Elders, who took charge before this time. As early as 1870 some new threshing machines were brought into the valley by local men. Isaac Baum, Broadhead and Lee, some of the Giles's each got one and they were a great help to the farmers as they separated the wheat from the chaff and threshed twice as much in a day and did away with the old fanning mill entirely. Mowing and reaping machines were brought here about 1864. The first reapers were very different from the self binders that are in use now. A man had to sit on the machine to push the bundles. Of course it was an improvement from the old way. The old Buckeye Senior machine anyway transferred much of the hardest work from the



man to the horse and still left him plenty to do. The hay rake drawn by a horse was another great help. Then came the Bull rake and Derrick also the Sulky plow and patent harrows. The farmer many still think his lot is hard but his is now a snap compared with 60 or 70 years ago. The same may be said of womens work in the home. Just think of the log huts dirt roof and dirt floors, Bake skillet to cook bread in over an open fireplace, water had be carried from the ditch and wood from the woodpile, no coal, no stoves, candles for lights, stools to sit on, no washing or sewing machines or electric irons or electric lights no bathtubs or toilets, neither cold nor hot water, very few dishes of many kind and often a broom made of sagebrush. And with all these wonderful advantages we now have I am sure we are not as happy and contented as we were then. Saying nothing about our troubles with the Indians, grasshoppers, pverty and other things the Pioneers of this valley had to contend with. Let each of us be our own judge in this matter, very few man were sent out from here to preach the Gospel, Charles Shelton was sent to Canada in 1865 he was the first I believe, N.C. Murdock and S.J. Wing later went to the United States and Charles H. Wilcken to Germany and O.T. Neilson to Sweden and John Huber to Switzerland. These I believe were the first.

About 1872, John Galligher was the first Postmaster when the Semi weekly mail was started between Provo and Echo. John Will had delivered mail that came by way of Kimball's mail station up to that time. The mail at this time was carried on horseback. A very few letters and newspapers were sent through the mail at that time. The Deseret News was the only paper and it was printed weekly at that time.

About 1890 the Central school house was built and Henry Aird and Wm. Buys were among the most prominent teachers there, in early days and there have been many very good teachers since, some of whom have become prominent teachers in the higher schools of the State of Utah.

The new West or Congregational church sent teachers here and kept a small free of charge for many years and finally built a fair sized school



house in Heber but it has not proven a success in any way and stands empty.

A church school was started here in Heber many years ago and Bro. Enoch Jorgensen, Attawell Wootton and Mary Brim each taught in the old Carter building it was closed for the lack of patronage. The County court house was built while Pres. Hatch was Probate Judge from the taxes of the people he did not favor bonding as we usually do now. The Central school house was built also from the taxes. The first steam Sawmill in the county was brought here and operated by John Turner and Thomas Nicol it was set up first in Center creek canyon and was a great benefit to the people in building homes, barns, sheds etc., and it furnished labor for men and teamshauling timbers and lumber to Park City and the mines near by. Wm. Moulton also started a milk ranch and butchering business that furnished a market for beef mutton and other farm products, Also labor for quite a number of our young people.

Park City and the mines around there was a fairly good market for hay, oats, butter, eggs and potatoes, etc. Money began to be more plentiful and people could make more improvements in their homes and in their general condition of living from that time forward.

T.S. Watson we believe ran the first daily stage between Heber and Park City. Later Luke and Hatch took up that business and also the Murdock brothers later E.J. Duke engaged in that business and finally got a contract from the government to carry a daily mail between Park City and Heber and he has kept up that business up to the present in all sorts of weather. Often in very cold disagreeable weather. Prices for farm products were very low at times. Wheat sold as low as 60 cents per bushel, and hay 10 to 12 dollars per ton in Park City, Butter and eggs 25 to 30 cents per lb. and potatoes 35 to 50 cents per bushel. The Stake Tabernacle was built in 1886 and 1887 and cost near \$30,000.00 it was built by donation all the people in the Stake donating their quota towards building it. Pres. Hatch superintended the building of it. Elisha Averett was in charge of the mason work and Alex Fortie of the carpenter work and Francis Kirby did the painting.



It was quite a big undertaking for the people of the Stake at that time but people generally were ready and willing to do their share. The meetings and Sunday schools of both wards were held together in the Stake house until 1902. It was about 1885 when most of the raids were made on the polygamists only 2 men from Heber, John M. and Joseph S. Murdock were sent to prison. John Duke got off with a fine and others were assisted to keep out of the way of the deputy marshals. Joseph Moulton went on a mission and later took part of his family to Mexico. until the storm blew over. Many of our best people were sorely persecuted and hunted about that time.

On the 29th of September 1898 the R.G.W. railroad from Provo to Heber was completed and a big celebration of the event was held. This has proved a great benefit and blessing to the people in many ways, especially to those who ship sheep and cattle. There is said to be from 140 to 150 thousand lambs shipped from here each year in fact Heber is the heaviest shipping point for sheep in this Western country, and this county has the best sheep range anywhere.

The Sunday school Jubilee of the church was held in 1899 and the report of all the Sunday schools was printed in a book, and the Heber Sunday school reported is as follows. It began in May or June 1862 in a log house moved to a stone house in 1866. Then to the Social Hall in 1874. It began with 6 officers and teachers and 40 pupils. Thomas H. Giles first Superintendent from 1862 to 1868. John Galligher from 1868 to 1861876. S.J. Wing from 1876 to 1879. Henry Clegg from 1879 to 1894. William Lindsay from 1894 to 1902. Second assistants Fred Giles from 1868 to 1894. John T. Giles from 1894 to 1902. Secretaries J.W. Giles from 1884 to 1896, Jennie McMullin from 1896 to 1897. Nettie Myers, from 1897 to 1898. Annabell Murdock 1898 to 1902.

The historical report shows that Joseph Moulton, J.H. Moulton and John E. Murdock have been Sunday school workers 30 years, Fred Giles, John Horrocks, Ellen Lee Robert and Wm. Lindsay 25 years and Ann Harvey 25 years.

John Crook was the first choir leader in Heber, followed by Alex Fortie,



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Roger Horrocks many years, then Josph A. Murdock, John H. Murdock, Levi C. Montgomery, Frank Epperson, and Storm McDonald. Pres. Hatch and his counselors, Thos. H. Giles and H.S. Alexander worked together 34 years, first as a bishopric and later in the stake presidency.

The reorganization of the Wasatch Stake of Zion President Hatch had requested to be released and on the 9th of Feb. 1901 at a Stake Conference held in Heber at which F.M. Lyman was present, Pres. Hatch was released with a vote of thanks for his faithful labors. And Wm. H. Smart who had come here with Apostle Lyman was voted in as president of this Stake of Zion by a unanimous vote of the people. The high Councilors and Bishops of Wards were all released and a complete reorganization of the Stake following, Joseph R. Murdock was sustained as first counselor to Pres. Smart, Thomas H. Giles, H.S. Alexander, John McDonald, and Robert S. Duke were voted for to be ordained Patriarch's. Attawell Wootton, Wm. Lindsay, Josph Moulton, Harmon Cummings, H.L. McMullin, John Halbum, John T. Giles, H.W. Harvey, Jos. A. Ensbend, Jacob, Probst, A.Y. Duke and Levi Montgomery, as High Councillors. Robett Lindsay, John W. Crook, J.C. Murdock, and John A. Fortie as Altermates, Robert Duke as Bishop of Heber First Ward, with Orson Hicken and George Wootton as counselors. Wm Daybell Bishop of Charleston, J.M. Ritchie and George Price as counselors. All these officers pledged themselves to keep all the laws of God and to set proper examples before the people and to uphold and sustain all those over them in the Priesthood. The voting was unanimous in sustaining all these officers. Apostle Lyman urged all the brethren to be faithful and dilighe diligent in all their labors, and they would be blest of the lord. Pres Hatch endorsed all that had been done and was followed by Pres. Smart who accepted the responsibility placed upon him, and said with the help of the Lord and the cooperation of the people he hoped to carry on the work of the Lord in this Stake of Zion, and asked God's blessings upon all the officials of the new organization, himself included.



Extracts from a brief history of the Heber Relief Society compiled by Carlisle Clegg Tidwell who was Stake Secretary for some years. The first Relief Society in the Wasatch Stake was organized by Bishop Abram Hatch at Heber June 7th 1869 with the following officers and teachers, as President Mrs. Margaret Muir, as her counselors Ann Murdock and Mary McMullin. Secretary Ann Harvey, Treasurer Amelia Gallagher. As teachers and members Ellen Clegg, Jane Clotworthy, Catherine Forman, Mary Montgomery, Melissia Reynolds, Ellen Lee, Ellen Howarth, Elizabeth Campbell, Mary Duke, Sarah Smith, Jane Hatch, Margaret Todd, Ann Richardson, Sarah Moulton, Christina Lindsay Muir, Marie S. Kog, Annie R. Duke, Hannah Nicol, Sarah Young, Catherine Hicken, Sarah Sessions, Louisa Johnson, Agnes Turner, Ann Price, Jane Murdock, Keziah Carroll, Margaret Carroll, Mary Taylor, Catherine McKnight, Christina Nelson, Mary Myers, Margaret Steveson, Mary Crook, Elizabeth Rasband, Marion Neil, Isabella Murdock, and Mellisa Baum. This organization continued until 1877 when Heber was divided into two wards. While these sisters were in office the Relief Society hall was built. It stood on the northeast corner of the Tithing Office block and was about 40 by 20 feet in size, and was used for Relief meetings, quiltings socials, and dances. They built a granary close by in which they stored their wheat. There was no change in the officers of the Society for five years at which time sister Mary McMullin was released and Jane Hatch chosen as counselor to sister Muir. No farther changes were made until the division of the ward in 1877. At that time they had a considerable amount of wheat stored in their granary. Margaret Muir was retained as the President of the Heber East ward Relief Society at its organization with Elizabeth Rasband and Margaret Todd as counselors. Ellen Lee secretary and later Eda Johnson became secretary. In 1895 Sarah Bond became Pres. and Hannah Nicol and Betty Peterson were her counselors. Mary Ann Cummings treasurer and Eda Johnson Secretary still.

[On Feb. 14th 1901 Sarah K. Bridge became Pres. and Mary A. Cummings and Augusta Dahlman counselors. Millie Montgomery treasurer, and Eda R. Johnson



Sec. and Millie Montgomery Treas. Heber West Ward Relief Society Officers were as follows: Organized about 1879, Catherine Forman Pres, and Isabella Murdock and Mary Crook counselors. Sarah A. Jeffs Sec., and Rohda Moulton Ass. Sec. In 1883, C. Forman Pres. Isabella Murdock and Christina Giles counselors., Annie Davis Sec. June 12th 1895 Sarah Cummings become Pres, and Christina Giles and Mary E. Giles counselors. Hannah Harbour Sec. and Euphemia Moulton Treas. Feb. 10, 1878, Christina Giles President with Mary E. Giles and Sarah E. Carlile counselors, Sarah C. Forman Sec. and Janet McMullin assistant and Euphemia Moulton Treas. June 1st 1899 Maria C. Giles became Sec. The last meeting of the Heber West ward was held on May 28th 1903. It then become the Heber Second ward with Joseph A. Rasband as Bishop.

On Sept. 3rd 1879 the first Stake Relief Society was organized under the direction of the Stake Presidency and sisters, Eliza R. Snow, and Emmeline B. Wells, Sister Emma Brown, was set apart as President of the Wasatch Stake with Sarah Alexander and Mary Daybell as her counselors with Mary Bronson Sec. and Avis Bronson Ass. Sec. and Mary McMullin Treasurer. At the death of sister Bronson, Josephine Cluff Jones became Sec. and later, May 28th. 1901, Hannah Harbour became Sec. On account of feeble health sister Daybell resigned Sept. 23, 1895 and Sarah Cummings was set apart as counselor to Emma Brown. and Rhoda Ohlwiler became Treasurer. Much good was accomplished by these sisters while in office. On June 2nd 1898 the Stake Relief Society was reorganized under the direction of the Stake Presidency sister Jane S. Richards and Emily S. Richards and Annie R. Duke became President with Elizabeth H. Murdock and Lavisa Alexander as counselors. Hannah Harbour Sec. and Rhoda Ohlwiler as Treas. These sisters acted in their office some 12 years all except sister Harbour who had moved to Charleston in 1903 and Sahah K. Duke was made Secretary. These sisters also deserve much credit for splendid service given.

On January 16th 1910 the Stake Relief Society was again reorganized



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under the direction of Pres. J. R. Murdock and the following officers installed, Joannah E. Jensen Pres., Margaret Murdock and Sophia Luke Counselors, Carlie Clegg, Tidwell Sec., and Treasurer, Mima Broadbent became Sec. in 1912.

A brief history of the Wasatch Stake Sunday schools.

In August 1879 the Wasatch Stake Sunday school board was organized with Samuel J. Wing as Superintendent and Janes H. Moulton and Wm. Mcmillan assistants. The Stake at that time took in a few Sunday schools in Summit county. The names of the successive officers are: S. J. Wing from 1879 to Jan. 23, 1893. Joseph H. Lambert from Jan 1893 to Dec. 31, 1899, as Superintendents. First Assistant J. H. Moulton from Feb. 6th 1884 to 1885. Wm. Mcmillan from 1885 to Dec. 31st 1899. Wm. Mcmillan was 2nd Asst. from 1884 to 1885. F.W. Giles from 1885 to 1893. Richard Bridge from 1893 to Dec. 31, 1899. L. B. Duke Secretary from 1893 to 1899. June 18, 1899 the following brethren were chosen as aides. H. L. McMullin, Joseph A. Rasband, John W. Crook, Wm H. Bond, Frederick Crook, and John Winterrose. In 1903 Heber was divided into 3 wards and of necessity also 3 separate Relief societies were organized with the following officers. First Ward, Alice Lambert Pres., Anna Smart and Margaret Murdock counselors, Josephine Jacobs Sec., and Mary Bond Treas. April. 16th 1908 Margaret Murdock became President with Clara P. Clyde and Annie J. Duke counselors. Later Arbelia Harvey became President with Gertrude Crook and Sarah R. Lindsay counselors. and still later Elezabeth McDonald became president with Lucretia Smith and Gertrude Crook counselors, who are still in office at this day, Oct. 1929.

Heber Second Ward relief society organized June 4th 1903, Sarah E. Carlile President, Margaret Murdock and Mary E. Giles counselors. Sophia Luke Sec., and May J. Duke Treas. April 15th 1908 Margaret Murdock and Mary E. Giles released and Sophia Like appointed with Amelia Carlile Sec. Emma Giles Asst. Sec., April 21st 1910 Sophia Luke was released and Mima Broadbent appointed. Nov. 2nd 1913 Mima Broadbent released and Rachel Ann Giles appointed 1st counselor and Jangt Duke 2nd counselor. In Heber 3rd



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ward, Joannah E. Jensen became President about 1903, with Elizabeth Hicken and Marie C. Giles., Sec., Mary Clyde Treas., Marion Campbell 2nd Counselor. On Nov. 8, 1908 Sophia E. Hicken was released being called into the Stake Board, Maria Giles released as Sec. to fill the office of counselor, and Lottie Mahoney became Sec. Feb. 9th 1910. Mary Clyde released to become ward president of the Y.L.M.I.A. Minnie Crook was made Treasurer, Nov. 17th 1910. Marion J. Campbell became 1st counselor and Carlisle Tidwell 2nd counselor. Jan 16, 1910 sister Jensen became Stake President and Carlisle Tidwell stake Secretary. Sophia E. Hicken became Pres. of the 3rd ward with Marion J. Campbell and Mary A. Jorgensen as counselors. The sisters of the 3 Heber wards bought enough silver knives and forks, tables and table linen to serve 300 people at once which is one of their noteworthy accomplishments. There are 9 wards in the Stake. We only have information with regard to the 3 Heber wards and they certainly have been faithful energetic workers through all the years. This information was mostly taken from Carlisle Tidwell's history of the Relief Societies.

A brief history of the Wasatch Stake Sunday schools, taken from the book printed in 1899 the Sunday school Jubilee year.

The Midway Sunday school history. As early as 1868 a Sunday school was held in Midway with John Huber Superintendent, George Dabbling, A.J. Alexander and Attawell Wootton, First Assistants. George Dabbling and A.J. Alexander Second Assistants, A.J. Alexander, and Isaac Jacobs Asst. Cloa Huffaker Sec. The historical report shows that John Huber, A.J. Alexander, Attawell Wootton, James T. Wilson, Rachel Wilson, and Cynthia Wootton, have been Sunday school workers over 30 years. and that Charlotte Gurney has been over 25 years.

The Buysville Sunday school was organized in 1878 with 5 officers and teachers and 13 pupils in 1899 it had increased to 22 officers and teachers, and 91 pupils. During that time there had been seven superintendents as follows, Edward Buys, Henry Nelson, S.J. Wing, Sven Bjorkman, Wm. Thacker, John Bell, and John Thacker.



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1st Asst. Wm Thacker, Wm Mcghie, Sven Bjorkman. Wm Thacker, C.J. Wahlequist, ~~Wm E. Buys~~, A.T. Angell, Wm Mcghie, Wm E. Buys, and Henry Moss, and a number of 2nd Assistants as Secretaries, Agnes Mcghie, C.F. Wahlquist, Wm E. Buys, Sarah E. Buys, Mary J. Nelson, Bell Penfold, John H. Carlin, and Mary E. Carlin, up to Dec. 31, 1899, which was the Sunday school Jubilee year.

Center Ward Sunday school was organized in 1880 with 7 officers and teachers and 38 pupils. Wm Blake Supt. Ann Harvey and J.J. Howe Assts, Millie Cluff Sec., from 1880 to 1882. George Cluff from 1882 to 1884. Wm Howe from 1884 to 1885. John W. Blake from 1885 to 1887. Jennie Jones from 1887 to 1889. At which time Richard Harvey was Supt.

Charleston Sunday school was first held in a private home, in 1875 with 5 officers and teachers and 20 pupils. In 1899 it had increased to 21 officers and teachers and 179 pupils. The names of the officers are as follows: Superintendents, Wm. Wright, 1875 to 1879. Joseph R. Murdock 1879 to 1881, John H. Murdock 1881 to 1882, Emanuel Richman from 1882 to 1888, Wm. Daybell from 1888 to 1899, Assists, Edward Buys, Wm Daybell, James Price, Wm Webster, Alva Murdock, Secretaries, Isaac Brown, Sarah Price, Lucy Baker, Phoebe Daybell, Wm E. Bates had been a Sunday school worker 35 years. This was in 1899.

Wallsburg Sunday school was organized in 1869. Superintendent H.C. Parcell, and later J.K. Rodgers, and George Pickup, from 1878 the following have been Superintendents, Daniel Bigelow from 1878 to 1879, George Dabbling 1879 to 1880, Joseph Kirby from 1887 to 1891, Robert Cook from 1891 to 1899. 1st Assistants R.C. Camp 1878 to 1879, Robert Cook from 1879 to 1891, John C. Greer from 1891 to 1899. Second Asst. I.O. Wall 1891 to 1899, Secretaries as follows, R.C. Camp, Ada Glenn, E.A. Duke, D.L. Bigelow, Elmer Penrod, Melissa Ford, up to Dec. 31, 1899.

Enrollment in 1878, Fifteen officers and teachers and 99 pupils. In 1899 14 officers and Teachers and 185 pupils. In 1899, there were small Sunday schools held at Elkhorn, Riverdale, Lake Creek, Daniels Creek, and Rose hill



but they have been discontinued.

The Stake Primary Association. In 1883 Ann Murdock was President with Hannah Nicol and Annie R. Duke as counselors. Marion Todd Sec. In 1886 Mary Duke 2nd counselor and Hannah Harbour Sec. In 1895 Jane Giles Pres. Mary Duke and Jane Shelton Coun. Hannah Harbour Sec. In 1887 Mary Bond Sec. In 1904 Janet McMullin Pres. and Josephine Broadbent and Mary M. Fisher coun. Mary Bond Sec. 1910 Josephine Broadbent Pres. Mary M. Fisher and Emma G. Carlile coun. Mary Mcnaughton Sec. In 1914 Nellie C. De Graff Pres, Elizabeth Wootton and Minnie Hicken Coun. Mina Bond Sec. In 1918 Jennie Broadbent 1st coun. 1920 Isabel Baum 1st counselor and Minila Carlile Sec.

In 1921 Cora Miller became 2nd coun. and later Vera Moulton became 2nd coun, and in 1927 Annie J. Smith became Pres. with Vera Moulton and Thelma Wootton coun. and Catherine Moulton Sec.

The young mens Mutual Improvement Association was organized in Heber about 1880 with Robert S. Duke as Pres. There is no record we could find as to who were his counselors or who was Sec. From memory we believe Joseph Moulton was Pres. with Fred. Rasband and Andrew Johnson Coun. Later Wm Lindsay became coun. and still later A.Y. Duke acted in that position. About 1903 Joseph W. Musser was Pres. for some years who was followed by John T. Roberts for some time. Then A.M. Hansen, C.N. Broadbent, Sylvester Broadbent, and John A. Anderson. In 1926 Heber M. Rasband became Pres. and still holds that position. Patricrchs. Thomas Hicken was the first ordained Patriarch in this stake, Nov 7th 1880. John Duke in 1894, and John M. Murdock in 1899. Thomas H. Giles, H.S. Alexander, John McDonaId, and Robert S. Duke Feb. 10th 1902, by F.M. Lyman, Sometime later Abram Hatch, N.C. Murdock, Henry T. Coleman, William Daybell, F.A. Fraughton, John A. Fortie and Atawell Wootton.

The first young Ladies M.I.A. of the stake was organized May 6th 1881 by Pres. A. Hatch with Josephine C. Jones as Pres. and Mary Duke and



Mary Forman as coun. On May 8th 1885, Ruth Hatch became Pres. Nov. 4th, 1892 Annie R. Duke Pres., and on Aug. 28th, 1898, Emily Hicken Pres., Aug. 7th, 1904, Eliza Rasband Pres., Feb. 27th, 1910, Clara Clyde Pres. In 1916 Josephine Broadbent Pres., and about 1927, Jennie Broadbent became Pres. with Lillian Moulton, and Lula Clegg, counselors, and Annie L. Clyde, Secretary.

The High Priests Quorum was organized by John Young, a brother of Pres. Brigham Young at Heber, in 1861 with Elisha Averett Sen., as Pres. In 1862, John M. Murdock became Pres., with Thomas Todd and John Jordan as counselors, and Wm. Aird as clerk. Later Thomas Hicken and John Duke became his counselors and C. N. Carroll, clerk. On Feb. 1885, Wm. Lindsay became clerk and held that position 20 years. In 1908, Attawell Wootton became Pres., and he chose Wm. Lindsay and Joseph Moulton as counselors and John T. Giles as clerk. About 1911, C. J. Wahlquist was Pres. and he retained Wm. Lindsay and Joseph Moulton coun. About 1915, Adolphia Y. Duke became Pres., and he chose David Hicken and E. J. Duke as counselors and John F. Ohlwiler as clerk. These brethren are still in office.

There has been some question as to the exact time that the bill was passed, creating Wasatch County. By writing to Mr. Welling at present secretary of the State, we learn that the bill was passed in Jan. 1862, creating Wasatch County from a part of Utah County and that the Legislature adjourned on the 17th of Jan. 1862. And as before stated, John W. Witt had been appointed Probate Judge and was authorized to appoint officers for the County. In the summer of 1862, some kind of arrangements had been made to have mail brought from Wm. H. Kimball's Mail Station to Heber. In the summer months, Isaac O. Wall carried that mail on horse back. He says about twice a week in the summer months for some years, but no mail was carried in winter times. In the fall of 1870, Joseph S. Murdock returned to Heber from his Mission in southern Utah and he got a contract to carry U. S. mail from Provo City to Echo by way of Heber and Kamas twice each week, winter and summer. This was the first regular mail through this valley. It was then, John Galligher became Postmaster in Heber. Later Moses Cluff got the contract and



carried the mail some years, and Henry McMullin sen. became Postmaster. Still later John Duncan was Postmaster for some years. In 1899, when the D. and R. G. railroad came into Heber, they got the contract and carried the mail daily, which was a great benefit to the people in many ways. Automobiles had not come into use at that time. Richard Bridge then became Postmaster, then of course all our mail came by way of Provo. T. S. Watson began to run a daily stage between Heber and Park City, about this time and later Joseph S. Murdock and sons, and still later, Luke and Hatch run the stage to Park City. Finally E. J. Duke bought out Luke and Hatch and applied for a government contract to carry mail from Park City to Heber. Up to that time Park City mail had to go by way of Provo. He got the contract and we have had a daily mail from Park City ever since and E. J. Duke is stilling carrying the mail. This too has proved a great benefit to the people of Heber. About this time Fred Hays was Postmaster for a short time followed by John A. Smith, who served as Postmaster some 16 years, then Daniel Mc Millan for some 6 years, Guy Duke 2 years, Jay Jensen a short time, he resigned and Maranda Smith filled his term and later received the appointment as Post master in 1924, and she is still in office.

The Wasatch County Wave, our weekly paper, was first published by a company March 23rd, 1889, Wm. Buys, Editor and Manager. This too has proved very beneficial to the people of Wasatch County ever since and is now under the able management of Charles N. Broadbent and is a factor for good in our community. John W. Witt as before stated organized the County Officials in Feb. 1862. He held this office until June 1st, 1868, when Abram Hatch was appointed as Probate Judge of Wasatch County. Henry Mc Mullin and Sidney Epperson were appointed as selectmen at that time. June 1st, 1874, Thomas H. Giles became Probate Judge and John W. Witt, Wm. E. Nuttal, and John Watkins, selectmen for the County. Dec. 1st, 1884, T. S. Watson became Probate Judge and George W. Clyde, A. J. Alexander, and Joseph R. Murdock, selectmen. William S. Willis became Probate Judge about 1890, and held that office until 1896, when Utah was admitted as a State Jan. 4th. After that time the State was divided in to Districts and District



Judges appointed until the regular election in November. A. C. Hatch acted as Judge until the election took place; then Warren S. Dusenberry was elected and held office until 1900. John E. Booth was Judge from 1900 to 1912, A. B. Morgan from 1912 to 1921, Elias Hansen from 1921 to 1925, Martin Larsen a short time, and at the present time we have two Judges in this Kistrict, A. V. Watkins and George C. Worthen.

Heber was organized as a Town in 1889, Henry Aird was appointed President and held that office to up to 1894, Thomas H. Giles from 1894 to 1896, James W. Clyde from 1896 to 1898, E. D. Clyde from 1898 to 1900, Robert Duke from 1900 to 1902, at which time Heber organized as a City with a Mayor and City Council. James W. Clyde was the first Mayor and held the office from 1902 to 1904, Joseph A. Rasband from 1904 to 1906, and during his term of office the waterworks were installed in most of the homes in Heber. This has proved a very great blessing and benefit to all. Joseph R. Murdock was Mayor from 1906 to 1908 and while was Mayor the Electric Light plant was built, poles and wires put in place and the Electric Lights installed in most of the homes in the city, another wonderful improvement over coandles and coal oil lamps, that were our only lights in years gone by. These improvements were very much appreciated by all the people. J. W. Clyde was again elected Mayor from 1908 to 1914, then John E. Moulton from 1914 to 1916, H. Ray Hatch from 1916 to 1918, and John A. Fortie from 1918 to 1920, E. J. Duke from 1920 to 1924, J. E. Mc Mullin from 1924 to 1928 and H. Clay Cummings from 1928 to date.

The following men have held office either as Senators from this, the Fourth District or as Representatives from Wasatch County. R. C. Chambers as first Senator elected in 1896, Joseph R. Murdock first Representative from this County, after State hood, 1896 to 1898, J. W. Clyde, 1898 to 1900, Wilford Van Wagoner, 1900 to 1902, James B. Wilson, 1902 to 1906, W. B. Pope, 1906 to 1910, Wm. L. Van Wagoner, 1910 to 1914, J. W. Clyde, 1914 to 1916, George Fisher Senter, no dates, <sup>Wm</sup> Van Wagoner 1916 to 1918, George F. Ryan, 1918 to 1922, James B. Wilson



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1926 to date. The names of the men who have served as Sheriff of the County as far as we can find out are; Snelling J. Johnson, a short time, John Hamilton served seven years, Richard Jones, sen. served also many years, and Homer Fraughton. After Utah was admitted as a State in 1896, James S. Murdock was the first Sheriff he served two terms, Robert Clyde was Sheriff from 1900 to 1902, Wm. Bonner from 1902 to 1908, Isaac O. Wall from 1908 to 1914, Virgil Fraughton from 1914 to 1916, I. O. Wall from 1916 to 1918, George Durnell from 1918 to 1922, Wm. Murray from 1922 to 1926, Virgil Fraughton, 1926 to date. As City Marshals; Virgil Fraughton, Wesley Witt, Andrew Lindsay, David W. Hicken, George Durnell, Wm. Cummings, John D. Clyde, and Ernest Hicken present Marshal.

Heber was all in one ward up to 1877, and Joseph S. Murdock was Bishop from 1861 to 1867, Abram Hatch from 1867 to 1877. At that time the Wasatch Stake was organized and Abram Hatch was made Stake President, and Heber was divided into the East and West wards, Main Street being the dividing line. Thomas Rasband became Bishop of the East ward, he died in 1884, and was succeeded by Robert S. Duke up to 1902, when he was ordained a Patriarch, his son Robert Duke was Bishop of 1st ward from 1902 to 1916, he was then made a High Councillor and George F. Ryan became Bishop in 1923, he was a Councilor in the Stake Presidency and George B. Stanley became Bishop and is still acting. When the West ward was organized in 1877, Wm. Forman became Bishop for some years, then Henry Clegg was Bishop up to his death in 1894. Thomas Hicken, Jr. became Bishop Feb. 8th, 1903, he was released on account of his moving away. At this time the 3rd ward was organized from the southern part of the East and West wards, and the East ward was called the 1st ward and the West ward called the Second ward with Joseph A. Rasband as Bishop and he held that office up to Nov. 28th 1926, H. Clay Cummings then became Bishop. In 1927, he became Counselor to D. A. Broadbent in the Stake Presidency and Frederick Carlile became Bishop and is still acting. When the Third ward was organized, Frederick Crook was installed as Bishop and he is still in that position.

Wasatch County School buildings are all up to date in every particular being



omfortable, convenient, well lighted and well furnished throughout perhaps as well fixed as any in the State of Utah, which is known to be in the lead in educational matters. We are also well supplied with the best of teachers, men and women, who are capable and competent earnest and willing to work for the advancement of the pupils in fact we have nearly always had excellent teachers in our schools. Our church leaders here have all been much interested in the education of the young people. Pres. Hatch, while in the Legislature presented the bill making free schools in this State. Our High School buildings are especially worthy of notice for the beauty of their architecture the splendid class rooms and their ample accommodations with swimming pool, gymnasium and all other late improvements. What a wonderful change from the first school house built here of logs a dirt floor with an open fire place during the cold winter months and rough benches made from split logs to sit on, no desks at all for some years until they got a school mill about 1862.

Wasatch County has a very small area at present, two counties having been removed east of us from territory formerly included in this county. But still a large portion in our county, of the very best grazing lands in Utah, are situated here. There are from 140 to 150 thousand lambs shipped from Heber each year to the eastern markets and they bring the highest prices. There is also a considerable amount of prime beef shipped each year. A Pea Cannery built here several years ago has proved a great benefit to the farmers. As a good price in cash is paid for the peas. Sugar beets also have been raised in the county, mostly by Ellensburg and Charleston, and good returns realized. Wheat and oats are raised profitably enough to supply the local demand and timothy hay, alfalfa are raised in abundance. Splendid vegetable gardens are raised, some seasons apples, are raised quite plentifully. The valley is well supplied with water for irrigation and the city of Heber has an abundant supply of the best water to be found anywhere. We seldom have any very heavy winds being sheltered by the mountains close by. Taken altogether there are few if any other places that have so many advantages as we have in our own lovely little valley. There is no town in Utah of the size



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of Heber that has more comfortable, convenient homes and where people generally are better fixed financially, and the same may be said of the other towns in this county. Many have moved away in years gone by on account of our short season and long winters and many have been <sup>led</sup> ~~glad~~ to return and make permanent homes here. For some years there was more or less disputing over water rights, but through the influence of President Joseph R. Murdock and others, the water rights of companies and individuals have all been established by the courts, and we find there is a liberal supply for everybody.

In 1924, we had a wonderful home coming celebration some four or five thousand people attended and nearly all decided they had made a great mistake in ever leaving this beautiful little valley, with all its many natural advantages and their good friends and neighbors, for whom they had great love and respect, and go among strangers.

Wm. H. Smart was President of the Wasatch Stake some five years and during his administration, he surely labored hard to better the condition of the people spiritually and temporally. He visited all the wards in the Stake often and kept the members of the High Council and Bishops stirred up to attend strictly to their church duties. He was a real leader and trainer of men and set a splendid example in his walk and conversation among the people. He, in a temporal way, was the promoter of the Heber Bank, which has been a great benefit to the people of this county. The Heber Mercantile Company was also organized under his direction. He also gave a sort of Mission to Joseph R. Murdock to see to securing all surplus irrigation water for the benefit of the whole people.

In August, 1906, he was released as President of Wasatch Stake and appointed President of another Stake of Zion, and Joseph R. Murdock took his place here with J. C. Jensen and E. D. Clyde as counselors and George M. Jorgensen, Stake Clerk, and later H. Ray Hatch was a counselor and D. A. Broadbent, clerk. Still later D. A. Broadbent was counselor to President Murdock and C. N. Broadbent, clerk, and in 1921, George P. Ryan became counselor, J. C. Jensen having moved to



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alt Lake City. In 1927, Joseph R. Murdock was released as President of the stake and David A. Broadbent succeeded him, he chose H. Clay Cummings and Don lyde as counselors and C.N. Broadbent retained as clerk.

The Pioneers of this county were practically all members of the Mormon church and are as a matter of course a home loving law abiding people, who as a rule try to observe the Golden Rule to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them. Consequently there has been very few of the grosser crimes committed in this county in the seventy years since the valley was settled in 1859. At midway we have the Hot Pots which are quite a curiosity in their line and which furnish splendid bathing resorts, and many come to visit here in the summer season and also to visit Memorial Hill, which affords a magnificent view of the loveliest little valley in the west. At a great expense a very good auto road has been made to the top of that hill by starting at the bottom of the hill and circling around it three times to get a proper grade for getting to the top. It is some two to three hundred feet high and there is now a very nice Memorial Monument erected on the top, in memory of all who have served their country in the Indian wars in Utah, and the Spanish American War, and in the World War, and their names are engraved on a large circular brass tablet that circles around the flagpole. The monument stands on a basement of cement and it is expected water will be piped up there and flowers and shrubs made to grow there sometime.

The population of the county at the present time Oct. 28th, 1929 is between four and five thousand, one half of which reside in Heber, which is the county seat and the terminus of the D. and R.G. Railroad, which has been one of the main factors in improving conditions and in helping the taxes to lower them for the people.

The Park Utah mine has also been a great help to the people of the county in that regard it is said to pay nearly one half of ~~the~~ of all the taxes levied in the county, besides it furnishes employment for a great many men at



good wages. Mr. Paul Hunt the Superintendent seems to give our Wasatch County men the preference when engaging men to work in and around the mine, which is now said to be the heaviest producer of silver and lead in the United States. Altogether we are exceptionally well favored as a community, (no healthier climate in the world.) Our nights are cool and pleasant during the summer months and not extreme cold in winter. Our land is fertile and free from alkali, drinking water the very best. Our churches and schools are excellent. We also have a very good free Library to which all citizens have free access and a peaceable law abiding people nearly all of which own their homes and milk their own cows and have <sup>gardens</sup> gradens to raise their vegetables and most every family keeps a few chickens also.

It used to be that nearly every man drove his own team, oxen for many years, and later horses and mules. But now <sup>nearly</sup> every family has an auto to ride in and instead of the horse teams that are used on the farm. Instead of taking two days to go from here to Salt Lake City as it did with the ox teams many <sup>now</sup> go there now in fine cars in less than two hours. What a wonderful change in conditions. Mount Timpanogos one of the highest mountains in the Wasatch range and the most noted stands in its majesty in full view of our lovely little valley and small spaces covered with snow are to be seen all through the summer months. It is from this side of the mountain that hundreds of people climb to the Flag pole on its summit every summer. They are richly rewarded for their efforts by the truly grand view they get not only do they see Utah and Provo or Heber valley as it is now called, but for beyond even into the States of Nevada of the West and Wyoming on the East. Many who make the climb greatly enjoy the long slide across the glacier on the return trip, it is a large sheet of ice and quite steep so their own weight carries them down with great speed. This is greatly enjoyed by the young people.

The length of Wasatch County at the present time, is about 50 miles from the head of Provo river to Soldier Summit and its breadth about 30 miles East to



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est. There is the finest kind of mountain scenery to be found any where near the head of the Provo river. There are many very fine lakes an number of which are being used as reservoirs to conserve the water for irrigating purposes. There also many fine groves of pine timber. An ideal place for spending a vacation in the hot summer months. In the southeast part of the county lies the beautiful Strawberry Valley, where the first government irrigation project in Utah was constructed and where a tunnel was driven several miles through a mountain to carry the impounded waters on to the hundred of acres of growing crops in Utah County. The valley, some 6,000 feet above sea level where many tourists go for sport and pleasure in the summer months. There is the lovely large lake where trout that weigh ten to twelve pounds are frequently caught. Boats can be got to row out for miles on the smooth surface of the water, either for fishing or a pleasant boatribe. There are still many groves of saw timber inside the rim of the valley and two or more sawmills are busily at work sawing the logs into lumber to be used in building homes and buildings of all kinds. The road through Daniels Canyon and on through Strawberry to the county line, is now in fine shape, having been turnpiked and graveled all the way. In fact in splendid condition for automobile travel.

There is an up to date Creamery and Cheese factory right in Heber, which has bought all the surplus milk of the farmers and citizens a great many years and seems to give good satisfaction. There are also Creameries in Midway, Charleston, and Wallsburg. So the farmers get cash for their milk twice each month all the year round. Heber has a number of garage's and Services statations to accomdate the automobile owners. There are also several miles of paved streets, that is the sidewalks are paved and the streets turnpiked and graveled. Heber also has eight or ten stores for the accomodation of the people and where goods of every descripton are sold reasonable cheap. There are



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two grist mills to grind the wheat into flour. There are some four coal yards, the coal is brought to the Heber Valley by the railroad from Carbon County.

The U.P. Railroad has a spur built to the Park Utah mine some years ago and makes a trip each day shipping the ore several carloads are taken each day. There is a Planing Mill in Heber where lumber is planed ready for use by the carpenter in building houses. J. Claude Hicken and a few others are prospering in the chicken business on quite a large scale raising chickens by the thousands and shipping hundreds of cases of egg to market. Certified seed potatoes are raised in this valley that are excelled by none. Heber also has two drug stores that seem to do a good business.

Wasatch County has become noted for raising fine stock especially cattle, horses and sheep. Winterton Brothers of Charleston have received many prizes for their Hereford cattle not only at the Utah State fair, but in other States. Rasbands Brothers have also received prizes on their Jersey stock at the State fair. Joe Mir and tohers have also taken prizes at the State fair for ~~Cats-~~ <sup>breeds</sup> Cotswold sheep and other breeks. For the last few years the Wasatch County Stock show has been held in Heber in August of each year and a very fine showing of stock has been made each year. Many of the boys and a few girls have taken a pride in showing their animals that they are raising, especially dairy stock. In connection with the stock show, a flower show has been held in the Amusement hall each year. It is really wonderful the beauty and variety of the flowers and a really, very splendid showing has been made each year. Prizes have been awarded to wards and also to individuals for the best variety of flowers and a really, good arrangement. The stock and flower show has proved a great success. Quite a number of our Wasatch County boys have made good and become prominent men in the State of which perhaps Joseph R. Murdock is the most notable example, though business calls him to other parts of the State, he still retains his residence here and is proud of it.



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For the last 30 or 40 years reservoirs have been made in different parts of the county to conserve the water supply for the use to insure the maturing of the crops. J. R. Murdock has been the promotor of many of these projects, specially deserves mention. What is called the willow creek ditch in Daniels Canyon, the water is taken out of the Strawberry river to bring it into Daniels Canyon, a tunnel had to be driven through a mountain something near 1,000 ft. This work was done near 40 years ago when there was practically no conveniences for that kind of work, it was considered quite an undertaking at that time. George Muir and James and Andrew Lindsay drove that tunnel and got the water through it, which has been a great benefit to the farmers and secured the right to the Strawberry water long before the big dam was thought of. The Center and Lake Creek Irrigation Companies have constructed Reservoirs for the benefit of their water users and several private individuals have also built reservoirs for their own convenience. John W. Witt was perhaps the first to build a reservoir in this county. It was in Lake Creek canyon and was first used in running his water power sawmill. It was later enlarged and is still used for irrigation purposes by the water users on Lake Creek farms.

The Stake Tabernacle in Heber, Which was completed in 1887, under the pervision of President Abram Hatch, was a well built substantial building with a council room on the west end, and a gallery, supported by post on both sides and on the east end and the floor on the level. It served a good purpose through all these many years. It was heated by four stoves one in each corner, however that the arrangement of the galleries were somewhat out of date. Through the advice, and with the consent of the high church officials, it was decided to remodel the building, the church agreeing to pay one half the expenditure. So in 1928, soon after D. A. Broadbent became Stake President, work was begun in earnest under Pres. Broadbents supervision and the result is a very up to date Stake Tabernacle heated by a furnace, a fine stage suitable for Pageants of plays that are necessary to be put on by the Auxillary organizations with curtains and all necessary appliances and ante rooms. The stand is nicely



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arranged and the floor is on an incline and a fine gallery with raised seats in the east end, that will seat 300 persons altogether. The building is improved wonderfully in every respect. The cost, so we understand, was about 2,7000.00. The Stake President and the High Council now have convenient and comfortable quarters in the new Steamheated Seminary building.

A brief synopsis of the Military Service rendered by the men of the county, in the different wars that have taken place since the settlement of the county in 1859. The Blackhawk Indian war began in Sanpete county in 1865, and spread all over Utah, south and east of Salt Lake county and in the two years following 70 white persons were killed. Thousands of people had to leave their homes and move into the larger towns in order to protect themselves. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. On the 26th of May 1866, the Territorial Militia of Wasatch Co. was reorganized at Heber by Colonel Robert T. Burton and David F. Ross. John W. Witt was appointed as Major over all the Militia of the county and Charles H. Wilchen, adjutant; John Hamilton Major of the infantry. John Crook adjutant; Wm. Wall, captain of cavalry and Thomas Todd, John M. Murdock, captains of Infantry Companies. S. H. Epperson, captain of Midway cavalry and Ira N. Jacob, captain of infantry. Some were 275 men enrolled and all did more less service. No white lives were lost of the number and only one Indian Killed and another wounded, but thousands of dollars worth of stock were stolen by the Indians. At least seven different and separate raids were made on the stock and all of the ones they drove off only a very few head were got back. Wm. Bradford Sessions lost seven cows in one raid.

In the Spanish American war three men went from Heber. They were Moroni Turner, Elmer Duncan, and Taylor Goodwin, and one from Midway. All These returned safe home and a wonderful celebration was held to welcome them home. After having Risked their lives in the service of their country.

In the terrible World War, some over 200 men were enlisted from Wasatch County and quite a number went over seas and were on the firing line and helped to defeat the German army that had started to conquer the world. Twelve of our



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ys never returned alive. Five were killed in action in the  
attlefield of France and Belgium. Their names are George W.  
khart, Dan A. Lochart, David Ivie, Ross Monre, George William  
lile. Seven died from disease in the training camps; their  
es are John W. Barnes, Ray Ivie, Bernell Coleman, William L.  
obs, Wilbert Johnson, Monroe McDonald, Russell Muir, and Buy  
Alexander was killed in a railroad accident in route to a training  
p. Ten others were wounded in battle, they were: Wallace Blackley  
o Bell, Leroy Boren, Guy Duke, Ellis Epperson, Andrew M. Fisher,  
h Mahoney, Forest Montgomery, Wm. M. Taylor, and Amasa Wall.

28 Oct 1929

by Wm Lindsay



had noticed that there were wild onions, choke-cherries and other wild fruits growing in the mountains close by, which was encouraging to him.

From Ft. Bridger there was no river to follow. Clouds of dust hung over the herd as it moved, and cattle bellowed for water. Joseph was now following the trail of the Donnor Party of 1846, and he couldn't help but think of the terrible tragedy that befell them when half of their party froze to death in the mountains, and he urged everyone to move faster so they could cross the mountains before snow fell. They reached the head of Echo Canyon early in September where they encountered heavy brush and a narrow, muddy creek, difficult to get wagons across, and it had to be crossed every few miles. Unknown to Joseph then, one day he would be called upon to defend that canyon against the United States Army.

Just inside Echo Canyon they passed Cache Cave, a strange, large hollow rock where Mountain Men had carved their names in years long gone. The mountains seemed to close in so as to leave hardly room for a trail, forcing them to string their stock out for miles. They couldn't bunch the herd again until they left the canyon at the Weber River. The country was easier to get through once the river was reached, and they had little trouble until they came to Salt Springs, now the site of Henefer, where they turned up Bauchmin's Creek, now East Canyon Creek, to Pratt's Pass and Big Mountain. They had to cross Bauchmin's Creek 13 times in 8 miles, in a jungle of thick willows and heavy mud, through clouds of vicious mosquitoes. Sally was exhausted and only her faith that the valley and the end of the trail was near at hand kept her going.

Joseph and his herders had to push their wagons over Pratt's Pass at Big Mountain, where they got their first view of the promised valley and the Great Salt Lake glistening in the sunset beyond. It was a sight they had dreamed of for months, and each knelt to offer a prayer of thanks. Their long ordeal was nearly over, and the following day they half slid and fell down the near vertical slopes of Big Mountain to the low pass over Little Mountain and into Emigration Canyon and into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, united in hardship and poverty but anxious to meet their friends and brethren of Nauvoo once more.<sup>9</sup> The

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9. Diary of Sally Stacy Murdock, in possession of Paul Murdock, SLC, states the Murdocks entered the valley in August, not September

*Joseph Stacy Murdock's  
last leg of his journey*



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Spencer-Eldredge party which followed them arrived at the valley on September 22nd, 1847, re-uniting Joseph and his small band with the First Emigration Party.

The trail from Nauvoo had been a long one, more than 1,000 miles by wagon road and half that far again by cattle trail. Although starkly beautiful, the valley was a foreboding place, for it contained not a single green tree or shrub, and already snow had whitened the mountain peaks. At her first view of the valley, Harriot Dow Young, who arrived with Brigham Young and the Advance Party had said, *"We have come 1,500 miles to get here, but I would gladly travel another 1,000 miles rather than live in such a forsaken place as this!"*<sup>10</sup> On January 8th, 1836 during the persecutions at Kirtland, Joseph Smith had reassured Brigham Young's brother Lorenzo Young, husband of Harriot Dow Young, while he was suffering from consumption that *"One day he would be safe from the mobs and would live to a ripe old age among the Saints in the Rocky Mountains."* Now as the Prophet had promised, he had reached a safe haven in the heart of the Rockies, but at first glance it was far less than he had hoped for, and he later said, *"Not a green thing was in sight, and the ground was covered with millions of black crickets."*<sup>11</sup> But Joseph, like Brigham before him, recognized the valley as the place Joseph Smith had seen in vision and had described to them. It was enough.

The strange story of Benny Norris took still another strange twist, for only a few weeks after the arrival of Joseph's pioneers and the Spencer-Eldredge Party, young Benny, only 7 years old, walked into the valley. He had wandered barefoot and alone across the plains. He had an Indian arrow in his shoulder which he would never talk about, nor would anyone ever learn in what kind of encounter he was wounded. He would only say that sometimes he would pass or be passed by other travelers, some of whom gave him things to eat. At other times he would find a few scraps of food on the prairie, or a piece of meat where some wild animal had been killed. He said that some travelers had offered him a ride but he refused, saying that he had to hurry ahead to find his sister, Mary Jane Norris, who was on the trail somewhere ahead.

After her husband John had been buried in an unmarked Indian grave at Sarpe's Point on the Mississippi, Mary Jane and her mother began walking

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10. Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 14, Pg. 98.

11. The Gathering Of Zion, Pg. 31, Stegner, McGraw-Hill, 1964.



westward, just two of the thousands who were lost during the great exodus from Nauvoo. Somewhere along the trail Mrs. Norris died, leaving Mary Jane alone and Benny forgotten and wandering somewhere on the endless prairie. Mary Jane somehow found passage with a wagon train heading for Zion, but Benny was not so lucky. At Salt Lake City, Joseph adopted Benny Norris and he was raised by the Murdocks, living part of the time with Sally and Nymphus and later with Joseph. There would be much more to his strange story as time passed.<sup>12</sup>

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12. Men of the Rockies, Pg. 48, N.C. Hanks, 1944.